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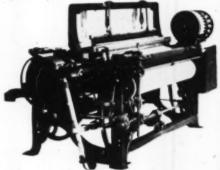


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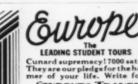
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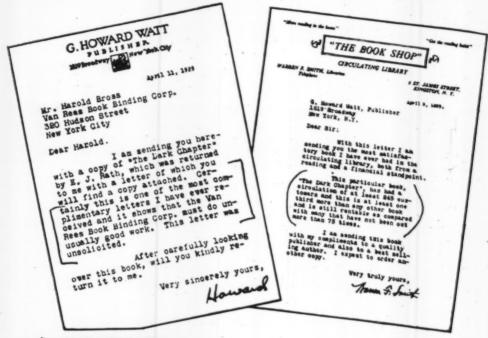
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THE John Newbery Medal is awarded annually by the Children's Librarians' Section of the American Library Association for "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children." The impulse

that led to the establishment of this medal came out of the big Children's Librarians' Section gathering at the Swampscott Conference in 1921, when the discussion showed that the large group present were interested in children's reading in all its aspects: in the library, in the school and in the home. While following the discussion it occurred to Frederic G. Melcher, Editor of the Publishers' Weekly, who had been for three years Chairman of the Children's Book Week Committee, that this group might do one more thing for the cause of good books. beside the study of their selection and distribution; namely, that it might give new impetus to the writing of children's books by showing to writers of real creative ability that there is a large and continuing clientèle for children's books. With this in mind. Mr. Melcher presented to the business meeting of the Section a suggestion for bringing about such a condi-He proposed that there be established a medal to be awarded annually at the A. L. A. Conference to the author of the most distinguished children's book during the preceding calendar year. The six months between the end of the year and the following Conference would give ample time for the selection, and

he believed that children's librarians, trained in the judgment of children's books and having daily contact with the children themselves would be far the most competent judges. He suggested that the medal be called "John Newbery Medal" in honor of that interesting oldeighteenth century bookseller, who seems to have been the first to realize that children have reading interests of their own, and

write for them. Rene Paul Chambellan, a voung American, was chosen to design the medal symbolizes that the award is to honor the gift of a work of imagination to the children. The medal is executed in bronze.

which

The purpose of establishing this award was to emphasize the important place of the books for children among the current productions and to give the same encouragement to writing in this field as is given to other books. The children's librarians, because of their knowledge of children who read constantly, are in a particularly favorable position to make this award. The actual selection is made by committees of the group, with suggestions coming from a membership throughout the country. The committees work during the spring in consideration of the books of the previous year, and the announcement is always made at the annual meeting of the American Library Association wherever

The awards have been as follows: For the year 1921, to Hendrik Van Loon for "The Story of Mankind," an outline of history which is no mere record of dry facts but a story of the world's age-long development (Liveright): 1922, Hugh Lofting, for "Doctor Dolittle," one of the best-loved nonsense tales of the present day (Stokes): 1923, Charles Boardman Hawes. for "Dark Frigate," pirate adventures in the days of King Charles (Little); 1924, Charles J. Finger, for "Tales from Silver Lands," folk

tales gathered by the author in South America (Doubleday Doran): 1925, Arthur B. Chrisman, for "Shen of the Sea," original fairy tales of China (Dutton); 1926. Will James, for "Smoky," the story of a real cowboy and his cowhorse (Scribner); 1927, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, for "Gay-Neck." the story of a carrier pigeon (Dutton).

The Newbery medal for the year 1928 will be



who sought to meet their Drawing of John Newbery entertaining Doctor awarded Wednesday, May needs by finding authors to Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith in his bookshop 15, at Washington.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MAY 15, 1929 ~

# Marionettes for the Story-Hour

By Myra L. Boynton

Children's Librarian, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

At a recent meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club at Forbes Library, Northampton, Professor Larkin, of Smith College Art Department, gave an interesting illus-

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For several years the Children's Department had wanted to use marionette plays at the storyhour, but the difficulty seemed to be in obtaining the marionettes. Information was sought



The First Scene in "Little Red Riding Hood"

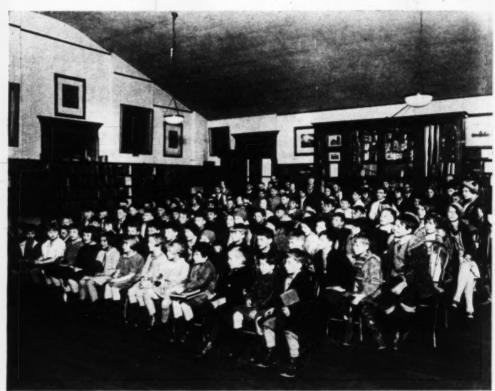
showed how they had existed for so many years in different countries that their origin was uncertain. Marionettes are the spontaneous expression of primitive people, just as truly as folk tales are. They have great value for the children of today in stimulating imagination. Forbes Library followed Professor Larkin's talk with two marionette plays, which had already been given to the children.

trated talk on the history of marionettes. He - from everyone interested, but when any were found for sale, or people were found willing to make them, the price was prohibitive. Finally, about a year ago, it was discovered that the Boston Bookshop for Boys and Girls had a few Czechoslovak marionettes, and two, a man and a woman, were bought to experiment

> A temporary stage was made from boxes and screens covered with brown wrapping paper.

As our story-teller, a teacher, and an assistant in the Children's room, were interested in dramatic work, near the close of the story-hour season marionette plays were being given. Needless to say, the children loved them, and after a few shows there were more children than the room could accommodate. Before the story-hour season opened this year, a new stage had been made following directions in *Marion-*

found, so she was made, following directions given in a book. A manual training teacher made a wolf and a toy dog was limbered up and behaved very well. A wig and brighter dress made the old lady into Red Riding Hood mother, in the first act and, with her usual dress, the grandmother in the last act. In giving Epaminondas and His Auntic, negrees were made by fitting black silk stockings over



A Typical Marionette Audience at the Forbes Library. Each Face Shows Intense Interest

ettes, Masks and Shadows, by Mrs. Winifred H. Mills. The small platform on which the stage was placed was entirely surrounded by curtains hung on rods, supported by upright poles set in cement blocks, so that the whole outfit could be taken apart and moved. This year occasional plays are being given without advance announcement, to prevent overcrowding.

The greatest difficulty is to obtain the marionettes needed. Our story-teller has dramatized the fairy tales, having characters suited to the figures owned, and she wrote the Christmas play. Finally, it was decided to give *Little Red Riding Hood*. The little girl could not be the head and hands of figures already owned.

The properties used are very simple. For out-of-door scenes, green crêpe paper is used for grass, with brown paper for paths and roads, blue paper for the sky and Dennison paper trees for background. For interior scenes, inexpensive doll furniture, with some extra pieces made by ourselves, are used. A chimney with fireplace, made in the manual training school, has been especially useful in various scenes.

The children have been thrilled. The picture of the marionette audience was actually taken during a play, and it is easy to read in it the interest of the children. So far as is known.

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the Forbes Library is the first library to take up marionettes as a regular part of the work with children. Of course, the main object of this feature of the story-hour is to hold the interest of the children in the library. The simple dramatic action of the marionette play has something fundamentally appealing to children. It seems almost like a fairy tale come to life. And who can judge the educational value of marionette plays—at least, they give great joy.



# A Survey of Library Activities in the Field of Adult Education in Nashville, Tenn.

By Harold F. Brigham

Librarian, Carnegie Library of Nashville

A DULT library service in metropolitan Nashville is supplied by at least fifteen major libraries and nineteen or more minor library agencies, all of which together contain an estimated total of 700,000 books. Since Adult Education presupposes the availability and use of print, Nashville seems potentially well equipped in this regard to support a community program of Adult Education. The thirty-odd library agencies may be classified into (1) Public Libraries (both municipal and State); (2) General College and University Libraries (excluding from this report school libraries which serve. only minors); and (3) Special Libraries serving a specialized field, as one of the profes-To these three groups book stores may be added, especially as Nashville's book stores are of an unusually high type and are definitely engaging in Adult Education activities.

The report which follows is based chiefly upon a special inquiry into the library service offered by the major libraries listed; and also includes other information available through the Nashville Library Club membership. The special inquiry was conducted by interview in which the following nine questions were asked.

1. What use is made of your library by the public as individuals: (a) For personal or other serious purpose study; (b) for general reading; (c) In connection with extension courses?

2. What use is made of your library by the public as groups, such as literary or study clubs, that are engaged in a serious program of study?

3. Does your library itself conduct any study courses or similar programs of study for the benefit of individuals or groups? Describe what is done.

 Does your library itself conduct lectures or concerts or prepare exhibits? Describe what is done.

5. To what extent may your library be used by negroes?

6. What future plans may your library develop that would fall in the field of Adult Education?

7. How could your library cooperate in a local Adult Education program (a) to give aid to the proposed council, and (b) to receive aid from the council?

The two following questions applied only to college libraries:

8. What use is made of your library by faculty and undergraduates in pursuing general reading or personal studies that lie outside of the curriculum?

 How is your library used by alumni, both local and others (a) for personal study or other serious purpose; (b) for general reading; (c) in connection with extension courses?

A tabulation of the answers to the above

questions for individual libraries is included in this report. In general the present Adult Education activities of libraries may be recorded as follows: 1. Building general book collections which will meet all ordinary demands for individual and group study. 2. Building special collections which will meet special demands for intensive study in particular subjects. Besides special collections in the specialized institutions, such as schools of law, religion and medicine, historical society, etc., the following special collections are noted: Local history and local newspapers (Carnegie Library and State Library); Negro Collection (Fisk); Anthropology (Fisk); Textbook Collection (Peabody); City Directories (Chamber of Commerce). 3. Purchasing books to meet individual and group needs as demands arise. 4. Preparing and distributing lists of selected books to meet special demands. 5. Distributing reading courses which are prepared by experts and published by school and library agencies widely throughout the country, offering at the same time the books to go with these courses. 6. Advising with individual readers in the selection of books to meet personal needs. 7. Cooperating with groups, such as study clubs and reading circles, in planning programs and in supplying material for such club programs. 8. Giving or arranging lectures on subjects connected with reading and the use of books, directly or indirectly. 9. Arranging exhibits of an educational nature usually to stimulate the use of books. 10. Cooperating with other libraries through inter-library loans so that material in one may be made available in another to meet a special demand.

All of these services offered by libraries benefit both individuals and groups that are engaged in serious study, whether formal or informal. They benefit likewise the general reader who reads with discrimination and there-

fore with cultural profit.

There are marked differences in the services offered by different classes of libraries. In discussing these differences briefly, this report will note certain future plans or possibilities which came out in the inquiry which was conducted.

#### Public Library Service

A community Adult Education program, involving as it would a community-wide use of books, logically focuses on the public library as the common source of material necessary to all educational pursuits.

The Carnegie Library of Nashville, through its Board of Directors, has taken official action endorsing the local Adult Education movement and promising the fullest possible cooperation.

All of the ten services listed above are now offered by the Carnegie Library. A stronger

organization of the work is being developed in order to strengthen and extend these services.

In addition, the Carnegie Library plans the following contributions to Adult Education as the means and opportunity become available: (1) Extension of service to communities not now reached, especially West Nashville and the large Negro community in North Nashville. A book station in St. Luke's Community House is now under advisement in the former case, and in the latter a branch library is prospected for the new Fisk Library soon to be constructed. (2) Closer cooperation with all institutions of the city that are carrying on educational programs. (3) Collecting Adult Education material on a larger scale, both that about the Adult Education movement and that to be used in educational programs, as study courses, etc. (4) Preparing and publishing a calendar of local educational events, such as lectures, concerts, exhibits, etc., so that the public may know in advance what is to come, and so that conflict may be avoided in scheduling such events ahead of time. (5) Establishing eventually an organized Readers' Advisory Service which may help readers to find the most suitable material to meet their needs, and which may exploit the services of local educational and vocational experts in the preparation of reading courses for which there is a demand.

#### State Library Service

Among the public libraries may be mentioned the State Library and the Division of Rural School Libraries of the State Department of Education. Both libraries are supported by

public, that is, State funds.

The State Library is the largest single library in the city, containing about 300,000 volumes and including the large State Law Library and the best existing collection of Local History and Genealogy. This library renders an extensive reference service to local individuals and groups engaged in serious study particularly in the field of local history and genealogy. It cooperates closely with other local libraries through inter-library loans and otherwise. This is apparently the limit of its Adult Education service at present.

The Division of Rural School Libraries serves county groups or communities through so-called traveling library collections sent out to schools or rural population centers. This service is less extensive in Davidson County than in other counties having fewer library facilities, and there is at present little or no direct library service to individuals either in the county

or city.

It is to be hoped that both of these State supported libraries may be granted the finan-

cial means to extend a loan and reference service to individuals and club groups in the county, at least so long as the county has no free library service of its own.

#### College Library Service

College library service in Nashville presents

to college libraries are the following: (1) Maintaining a so-called Browsing Collection to guide and stimulate the leisure reading of students and faculty. (2) Service to alumni, both local and out-of-town, to meet demands for personal study and for general reading. (3) Book service to students taking correspondence

#### Classified List of Library Agencies College and University (General) 1. MAJOR LIBRARIES Public Special 1. Carnegie Library (main library, 3 white branches and 1 negro 1. Vanderbilt University 1. Vanderbilt Law School. Academic Library 2. Vanderbilt Medical (central library and 4 College. separate department li- 3. Vanderbilt School of branch). 2. State Library. braries: biology geolo-Religion. 3. State Division of Rural School Libraries. 4. Scarritt College. gy and physics, chem-5. State Historical Sociistry and engineering). 2. Peabody College ety. Y. M. C. A. Graduate 3. Ward Belmont College. 4. Fisk University (Ne-College. 7. Meharry Medical Col-5. Tenn. A. & I. Norlege (Negro). mal College (Negro). II. MINOR LIBRARY AGENCIES General School Special -Known to offer li-1. Centennial Club. 1. Watkins Institute. 1. Chamber of Commerce. 2. Elks Club. 2. David Lipscomb Col- 2. City Teachers' Associbrary service. 3. Y. M. H. A. 4. St. Luke's Community ation. Tennessee School for House Blind 4. County Law Eibrary. B-Library service not 1. American Legion. definitely verified in 2. Council of Jewish this report. Women. 3. Florence Crittenden Home. 4. King's Daughters Home. Knights of Columbus. 6. Protestant Hospital. St. Thomas Hospital. 8. Shrine Temple. Wesley . Community House

potential possibilities in Adult Education not - courses. In Peabody College the Extension Deto be overestimated because of the large number of colleges and universities having excellent library facilities. Nearly half of the total book resources of the city are to be found in college or university libraries, and the present indication is that these libraries will grow much more rapidly in the future than the other libraries.

However, the Adult Education work which the college libraries are now doing is actually small considering Adult Education to include only secondary pursuits engaged in voluntarily by adults who have completed their formal schooling. The chief reason for the dearth of such activity is the universal need which college libraries feel to devote all their attention and resources to the demands of the school curriculum.

Among the activities which may be classed as Adult Education and which apply exclusively partment has its own book collection for these loans, distinct from the college library. (4) Faculty Book Chats for discussion of books. Fisk Library has conducted these weekly. (5) Weekly Recreational Reading Periods to stimulate the general reading of students. (Fisk.)

In addition to these special activities the college libraries engage in most of the general Adult Education activities cited earlier in this report, to a greater or less extent. Any extension of the activities of the college libraries in a community Adult Education program would necessarily mean increasing the use of these libraries by the public. Granting that the first obligation of these libraries is to serve the needs of their curriculum it would still seem possible for them to cooperate in support of Adult Education locally in one or more of the following ways: (1) By deliberately encouraging the loan

of books to other libraries which are active in Adult Education work. (2) By deliberately encouraging the public use of their libraries for reference and personal study, if not for loan of books. (3) By a liberal policy of lending books to recommended individuals who are engaged in serious study, at least so long as the books in question are not in immediate de-

mand by students and faculty.

There seems to be special justification for such a liberal policy of cooperation in the fact that colleges are exempt from paying taxes and such support of education in the local community can be considered a reasonable compensation for the exemption. One college library suggested the possibility of charging the public a nominal fee for use of the college library which might then extend more liberal privileges.

Negro Library Service

Library service to negroes is concentrated chiefly in the Negro-Branch of the Carnegie Library and the three negro colleges, Fisk, Meharry and the A. & I. Normal. These four agencies together contain about 50,000 volumes. All three of the college libraries have a library extension program which promises a rapid growth of the library collections. The activities of the negro college libraries in the field of Adult Education are at present more extensive than those in other local college libraries. A suggestion has been made that the Fisk Library might become a major point of book distribution to the negro population of the city in view of the two facts that the Negro Branch of the Carnegie Library is poorly located to serve the needs of the colored people

adequately; and that the recognized restrictions in the use of other libraries by negroes make necessary additional library facilities than those offered by the Carnegie Library alone. There is evidence of a growing tendency on the part of many local libraries for white people to cooperate with the negro libraries as far as this can be done wisely without defeating its own ends. Both the Scarritt Library and the Y. M. C. A. Graduate College Library, for example, invite negroes who are engaged in serious study to use their libraries.

Book Store Service

The book stores of Nashville may be considered in connection with a discussion of library service, since they are of an unusually high grade and since they function with a view to rendering a community service. In the field of Adult Education this service is chiefly informal advisory service to readers and assistance to individuals and groups in the prepara-

tion of study programs.

In conclusion, the part of local libraries in a Community Adult Education Program is dependent (1) upon the extension and strengthening of the service of the public library and its branches; (2) upon the reasonable extension of the use of college and university libraries to the public; (3) upon a sound and liberal policy of cooperation with the negro libraries, and (4) in general upon the coordination of all libraries and library agencies through a plan of active cooperation. Adult Education demands books, and Nashville, with its many excellent libraries, is particularly well situated to have a strong program of Adult Education through the medium of the proposed Council.

# The Circulation of Original Pictures

By Anne M. Mulheron

Librarian, Library Association of Portland, Oregon

The Library Association of Portland has entered upon a new activity—that of circulating original pictures to its patrons. While there are records of commercial firms who have gone into this field, and some museums I believe have done something of the kind, I think that this is the first time a library has undertaken this work on a free basis. To be sure, many libraries issue framed pictures, and although the ultimate aim of teaching appreciation of art is the same in both cases the responsibility involved in handling reproductions and original

works of art is quite different, as you will see.

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The project originated in the minds of some of the members of the Society of Oregon Artists who, quite naturally, were interested in the phase of getting publicity and recognition of the work of the society quite as much as in educating the public. The idea was presented to the library, which saw the possibility of the educational side and consented to enter into the scheme, provided it was presented wholly from this angle. A committee from the society was responsible for the choice of pic-

tures, 35 of which were presented—oils, water colors, pastels, and etchings in sizes ranging from 10 x 12 inches to 3 x 4 feet, and all framed. This loan collection was exhibited for one week in the lobby of the Central Library, where it drew a continuous stream of interested spectators. Those who wished left postal card reserves in just such a manner as they would reserve books. These were tiled and at the end of the week it was found that



Each Picture Circulates for One Month with Renewal Privilege

there were 125 postals. All the pictures were asked for and the most popular had as many as 17 reserves. These pictures circulate for a month at a time and may be renewed for another month. The library has asked the artists of the most asked for pictures to supply additional pictures of a similar nature so that the patrons will not have to wait too long; 17 reserves would mean almost three years if each person availed himself of the full privilege. A fine of 10 cents a day is charged for pictures kept overtime, such fund to be used for the rehabilitation of the frames. The pictures are wrapped in corrugated paper and enclosed in a canton flannel bag when they are lent.

A very interesting photographic catalog has been prepared by the library. A kodak picture of each picture, mounted on a card which carries the size, description and coloring, enables patrons to study the collection and make reservations. If the reserves run out on certain pictures the library will display them with the sign. "This picture may be borrowed by our patrons."

N copy of certain rules covering the use is pasted on the back of each picture. In general the rules are as follows:

As required by the Insurance Underwriters, the value of this picture, complete with frame, is stated to be \$

This picture is the property of an artist who is a member of the Society of Oregon Artists and is loaned to the citizens of Portland and Multuomah County through the courtesy of the Library Association of Portland.

The picture is loaned for one month and may, upon application to the Art Room of the Public Library, be renewed for another month. A fine of 10 cents a day will be charged if the picture is not returned or renewed on the date stamped. General library rules as to care apply to this picture.

Further information regarding this or other works of this artist or of other artists belonging to the Society may be had by calling the Secretary of the Society of Oregon Artists, Mrs. Harold D. Marsh.



Pictures Are Inclosed in a Canvas Flannel Bag When Circulated

1233 Fairview Boulevard. Beacon 5372.

A list of pictures in this loan collection may be obtained in the Art Room, and reservation of any picture desired may be made by self-addressed post card in the usual manner. Pictures of the collection when not in circulation may be viewed by application to the assistant in charge of the Art Room of the Public Library.

When it came to the matter of insurance it was found that no such policy had ever been written but a mique system was finally managed. This, of course, is carried by the society. The scheme has already proved its value.



A Fine of Ten Cents Is Charged for Overdue Pictures. This Money Is Used for Rehabilitation of the Frames

# Extension of Centralized Cataloging

By Thomas Franklin Currier

Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library

During the year ending June 30, 1928, the Harvard Library was able to procure Library of Congress cards for but 15 per cent of the titles cataloged. The percentage has run a bit higher other years, but seldom over 20 per cent. The question at once arises what proportion of the remaining 80 or 85 per cent of the titles have been or are being cataloged by other libraries, and whether there is any practicable means by which Harvard can utilize the work

of these other catalogers.

Each large library faces this same problem. Certain remedies have been suggested bearing such names as "cooperative cataloging" or "centralized cataloging," and there is even some question of resorting to commercial catalogers attached perhaps to importing houses. Whatever may be the method used, it is highly desirable to know if we can diminish the economic waste involved when each of ten libraries repeats, independently and for its own needs only, an expensive bit of cataloging that might be done once for all ten. In looking for a solution of this problem we must not assume as a basis the free contribution of work by any or all of the contributing libraries. It is true that the Library of Congress card service is founded on the free gift of the cost of cataloging by the Federal Government. This free contribution is, under the circumstances, quite proper, made as it is by our National Library. the point of view originally taken being that since the cataloging must in any case be done by the National Library the resulting benefit can be freely shared by other libraries who pay merely the cost of reproducing the cards and not any of the original cost of cataloging and proofreading.

What we seek now is an extension of this centralized service with willingness on the part of all to pay an equitable share of the expense of benefits received. In other words, the cost of cataloging done at any central bureau, or by cooperating libraries, should be paid for at its full value, this cost, together with overhead to be covered by the sale of the resulting cards. It is my firm belief that if this service which we are proposing does not prove, after its establishment, to be self-supporting, it should be considered a failure. If, however, it should prove successful, the benefits are going to be

shared by all libraries, especially those of large size. We have then a proposition which may prove of great value to the large library and through the library to the scholar. Who should procure funds for, or bear the financial responsibility of the investigation, preliminary to putting it into effect if not the American Library Association? What else is our National Association good for if not for constructive work of this nature? Moreover, the appropriation should be available not only to cover the cost of the investigation but (and this is even more essential) to cover the cost of possible deficits during the first years of operation. By that time, under proper management, there should. if the scheme is good for anything, be an annual surplus to be used to repay the cost of the investigation and the first year's deficits.

Let me remark here that this problem is, after all, the problem of the administrative heads of our libraries rather than the problem of the cataloger, and that is why the Catalog Section has a right to look to the Association for financial backing rather than take upon itself the labor of collecting funds. I have not thought out any concrete plan which I am trying to sponsor at this time, but certain ideas have been developing in my mind which I am glad to have the opportunity of bringing before you. I am earnestly hoping that out of this and similar meetings may ultimately come progressive action—if such action really seems

likely to result in success.

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Four classes of titles come to the front as especially involved in our investigation. They are: (1) Books for foreign readers in public libraries, (2) analytic titles from monograph series, (3) out-of-print books of all sorts, and (4) current foreign books. The first two classes I will barely touch on, although they should receive consideration in the investigation. The question of centralized cataloging of books for foreign readers in public libraries is merely one phase (and the simpler phase) of the larger problem of centralized selection and buying. Centralized cataloging should automatically follow centralized buying, and needs, therefore. no further comment. The question of furnishing catalog cards for monograph volumes appearing in series is simplified because we can easily discover how many libraries have a given series, and can, therefore, forecast how many copies of such cards could be sold for past or

Paper read at the annual meeting of the New York Regional Catalog Group, New York, April 5, 1929.

juture volumes. This problem needs for solution only the impetus of a central bureau or clearing house. The two remaining categories are what concern me most at this time, namely, the older books of all sorts and languages, and current foreign publications. The problem of procuring cards for the older books depends for solution on two conditions: The presence of a universal catalog and cheap and satisfactory means of card reproduction. The latter condition, cheap card reproduction, was, I understand, never so near fulfillment as it is today. The former condition, a universal catalog. is being, as you know, fulfilled to some extent by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Kletsch at the Library of Congress. Assuming, then, that we have a cheap and satisfactory means of card reproduction, how can the Library of Congress Union Catalog help us? I recently made a test of an order sheet (English books) containing 85 titles. For 24, L. C. cards could be obtained. The remaining titles I sent to Mr. Kletsch and he was able to return to me photostats from the Union Catalog for 16. Of a second list of 25 titles of old and difficult books, 5 had L. C. cards, and of the remainder Mr. Kletsch sent me photostats for 5. In other words, after throwing out titles for which L. C: cards already existed, 25 per cent of the remainder had been cataloged by some other library, and cards were available in the Washington Union Catalog. If this small test really indicates true conditions, it would be quite possible, when the machinery is established, to send titles down to Washington simultaneously with sending our orders abroad for the books, and we should receive cards for a certain percentage before the books arrive in Cambridge.

This sounds simple, but there is, as always, a reverse side to the picture. How much will the machinery of ordering, checking and billing cost us? How cheaply can cards be reproduced? What will the overhead cost? What proportion of the cards will be rejected as not satisfactory for use? How much actual saving in cataloging cost will the service afford? The Union Catalog contains, I understand, thousands of entries that are merely brief memoranda showing the location of certain titles, but not describing them with sufficient fullness. Can these cards be eliminated by the searcher employed by us at Washington so that we shall not be called on to pay for cards never intended to be used for cataloging purposes? Unquestionably there will be a decided advantage to us when we procure a ready-made card, prepared by a competent cataloger for a difficult title; but there is far less gain and perhaps none for the simpler titles. We all know how cheaply and easily they are run off, especially in a large catalog staff where there are

persons competent in special fields, and who have a native's knowledge of the various languages. Shall we not under such conditions lose money by attempting to order cards? The proposed investigation should take into account all of these considerations, and careful tests and cost studies should be made.

Having thus discussed the case of the older books, let us now consider current foreign publications. Is there any way by which a dozen libraries all purchasing the same book can receive catalog cards before the book comes into their hands? It is necessary to receive the card before the book in order that current books may be cataloged and get into circulation promptly. Because of this time condition, and because current books are, for the most part, easy to catalog, the delay and cost incidental to the machinery of centralized cataloging are quite likely to offset any advantage to be gained. Moreover, for current foreign books it is true that no two libraries are likely to be purchasing and cataloging one and the same title at identical times, and one library cannot wait for the other. Moreover, if the success of our experiment depends on, say, not less than ten libraries procuring the same book, will not the Library of Congress be one of these, and so automatically solve our problem for us? There is, of course. the possibility of centralizing our purchases in the hands of one agent who will catalog the books for us, but I have not yet been able to imagine this.

It is possible, however, that our Washington Union Catalog may again be called on to help out in this situation. Supposing, for example, Harvard sends on an order sheet for certain titles published in the last twelve months. It will receive a certain percentage of cards from L. C. or the Union Catalog stock. When the books come these cards will be used, the rest of the books will be cataloged by our catalogers and copies of our cards sent promptly to Washington, where they may be useful to some library that has delayed its order for certain titles longer than did Harvard. Furthermore. the stock of titles available would be immensely enlarged even for the early buyer if the future should see the multiplication of national central cataloging bureaus at all comparable in scope and excellence to the Library of Congress so that cards might be received promptly at the central bureau for current publications of all the major countries. But perhaps I am putting too much trust in the future. I imagine that, for the present, those who wish prompt cataloging of current foreign books must do it each for himself. There is, however, a need of a thorough investigation of the possibilities before we say it can't be done.

Again, in closing, let me repeat that any ex-

tension of the present centralized cataloging service, so generously afforded by the Library of Congress, must fulfill two conditions, it must be self-supporting, and the charges for cards must cover all expenses, even perhaps the cost of cataloging; at least the plan must not be based on unequal contribution of services. Furthermore, it is my firm belief that this investigation should not be taken up without financial

backing, nor is it the duty of the catalogers themselves to raise the funds. The question that the investigation must answer is this: Can practicable methods be introduced further to centralize cataloging? If so, who is to be responsible for managing the proposition on a sound financial basis, the A. L. A., a committee of librarians or a commercial firm in it for profit?

# The Bibliographical Tour of 1928

By Theodore Wesley Koch

Librarian, Northwestern University

XII-Monte Cassino

HERE were two libraries which we were strongly urged to visit, but which it was impossible to include in our itinerary, St. Mark's Library at Venice and the monastic library at Monte Cassino. Through a misunderstanding of our plans, the administration of St. Mark's Library was informed that we would visit that institution and in preparation they published in our honor a portfolio of photographs of some of their choicest treasures. Sir Rennell Rodd, former English Ambassador at Rome, very strongly urged us to go to Monte Cassino, but it was impossible to make any changes in our itinerary, as the tickets had already been bought in New York. Inasmuch, however, as the visitors to the International Library Congress this June will have an opportunity to visit Monte Cassino, I venture to digress here long enough to give some historical background for their appreciation of this most interesting library.

Gustave Clausse in his Basiliques et Mosaiques Chrétiennes (Paris, 1893) describes the approach to the monastery—the oratories, ornamented with frescoes, which serve as stations for the pilgrims. At the top of the last hill the monastery is seen in its entirety; it appears like a mighty fortress of which the severe lines are seen clearly marked against the sky. The first door, guarded by great stone lions, leads to a vast and gloomy archway, from which you enter a first peristyle which serves as a vestibule to the monastery. Beyond this there are three courtyards which constitute a cloister, and which extend to a monumental marble staircase leading to the

atrium of the basilica.

Paintings abound on the walls; the cupola is entirely covered with them. But it is with sadness, says Clausse, that one goes through these large porticos; emptiness and silence reign in this monastery, which was formerly so full of life. Twenty monks, who guard the treasures of the library, alone inhabit this vast domain. The traveler who, from above this great terrace, contemplates the immense territories which were formerly submitted to the jurisdiction and the authority of the celebrated monastery; can meditate on the numerous revolutions which have weakened its strength and lessened its influence.

According to the rule of St. Benedict, the monks of Monte Cassino had to give themselves up to reading and copying religious books. These intellectual pursuits brought out certain men of culture who left numerous writings relative to the life and the works of the founder. Several of these works have come down to us—poems, chronicles and histories. Among the most interesting and famous of these, mention may be made of the works of Paul the Deacon, who was intimately associated with Charlemagne and who was during many years the director of the schools of the monastery where the order recruited its most scholarly devotés.

This literary movement became particularly intense under the direction of the Abbé Didier. The library, rebuilt at the side of the church, was then enriched with numerous Greek and Latin works and with chronicles of the Middle Ages. Didier himself set the example, studied letters and music and did not fear to give to his pupils professors of physical and medical sciences and to instruct them in all the arts.

One of the most illustrious pupils of the philosophical school of Monte Cassino was Saint Thomas Aquinas, who later followed his monastic calling under the rule of Saint Dominic. During the Fifteenth Century, a school of painting and illumination flourished; it produced numerous manuscripts, missals and au-

tiphonaries which were destined to the use of the church and which were as fine as those of the Cathedral of Siena.

In the Eleventh Century the monastery took undisputed lead in all the political, literary and artistic questions which agitated the Middle Ages, and from that time it began to be the richest and most enlightened monastery in Italy. At last, in the closing years of the Eighteenth Century, the most varied works, the most interesting in all the branches of human knowledge, did not cease to bring fame to the order founded by St. Benedict.

St. Benedict (circa 480-550) withdrew from Rome about the year 500 and established his first monastery at Subiaco, from which he migrated to Monte Cassino about 529. latter year has come to be accepted as the provisional date of the founding of the monastery at Monte Cassino. Preparations are now under way for the celebration of the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the foundation by St. Benedict. Added significance is given to the occasion by the report that Pope Pius XI intends to visit the monastery accompanied by his court. The centenary will begin at Whitsuntide and continue throughout the year. The monastery has been destroyed seven times and rebuilt seven times. It was laid waste by the Lombards, the Saracens and the French, by earthquakes and fire, but the monks always returned and built their house once more around the relics of their founder. Benedictines spread the Gospel throughout Europe and contributed greatly to the cause of learning. To them must be given the credit for the preservation of much of the Roman thought and civilization that has come down to us. As Arnaldo Cortesi said in his special correspondence to the New York Times recently. the Benedictines preserved the germ of Italian social, intellectual and artistic life through the darkest centuries, and history owes them an incalculable debt of gratitude. The Benedictine Order was based on a set of rules dictated by St. Benedict and founded on labor and discipline. St. Benedict not only organized the monks into communities, but made manual labor a necessary element of their lives in contrast to the meditative seclusion which previously had been the custom. This led to a high intellectual fruitfulness which has been the glory of the Benedictine Order. Wherever they have established themselves the Benedictines not only made the wilderness into fruitful fields, but they also became the center of intellectual life. Civilization owes them a debt greater than many are aware of.

Benedict ruled that there should be reading aloud at meals and in the evening. Idleness was thought to be an enemy of the soul and the time not already taken up with other duties was to be spent in reading. Everyone was to have a book given out to him from the library at the beginning of Lent. This he was to read through while two senior brethren were to go the rounds during the reading hour to see that the monks were reading and not gossiping. On Sunday they were to read throughout the day, unless they had special duties assigned to them.

The library contains about 18,000 volumeswhich is but a small fraction of the earlier collections which were destroyed. It still includes, however, fine specimens of early typography and approximately 800 manuscripts. Oi the latter the most ancient is a Latin version of Origen's Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, dating from the year 569; a Fourteenth Century Virgil, copied from an earlier one of the Tenth Century and written in Lombard character; a Thirteenth Century Dante; the Offices of the Virgin, with delightful miniatures executed in 1469 by Bartolomeo Fabio di Sandalio. There is an extensive series of original letters from Mabillon, Montfaucon, Muratori, and other Eighteenth Century scholars from which an interesting selection has been edited by M. Valery. The archives of the monastery include a remarkable series of over 40,000 deeds and miscellaneous records, including many original charters, papal bulland similar documents from the Eighth Century onward. The archives, which occupy three rooms, are rich in historical material for the study of southern Italy.

"I confess," says John Willis Clark in writing of Monte Cassino in his The Care of Books, 1898, "that I had hoped to find there a library which might either by its position or its fittings recall the early days of monasticism; but unfortunately the piety of the Benedictine Order has induced them to rebuild their parent house in a classical style, and to obliterate nearly every trace of the primitive building. The library, to which I was obligingly conducted by the Prior, is sixty feet long by thirty feet broad, with two large windows at the end opposite to the door. The sidewalls are lined with bookcases divided by collumns into four compartments on each side, after the fashion of Cardinal Mazarin's library. These columns support a heavy cornice with handsome ornaments. A band of woodwork divides the cases into an upper and a lower range, but there is no trace of a desk. I could not learn the date at which these fittings had been constructed, but from their style I should assign them to the middle of the Seventeenth Century."

# The Scheme of Cooperation Between the Pittsburgh Public Schools and the Carnegie Library

By Clara E. Howard
Director, New Jersey College for Women

The cooperative plan between the Pittsburgh public schools and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, for the administration of school libraries, was first put into operation with the establishment of the Schenley High School Library in September, 1916. This scheme was devised by Harrison W. Craver, then librarian of the Carnegie Library; Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal of the Carnegie Library School, and Miss Effie L. Power, head of the department of work with schools at that time, in cooperation with Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools. The terms of agreement between the schools and the library are briefly as follows:

School libraries to be administered by the teacher-librarians under supervision of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh through its schools

division.

The teacher-librarians and assistants to be recommended by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and appointed and paid by the Board of Education. Teacher-librarians to rank as members of the faculty.

The number of assistants in each library to be determined by the average attendance per day, the basis to be one assistant per 200

Requirements for Teacher-Librarians

College degree.

Certificate or diploma from an accredited

library school.

Library experience of sufficient length and quality to meet the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Salary of teacher-librarians to be determined on the same basis as teachers of English. As-

sistants on relative basis.

#### Hours

Hours to be determined by the needs of the school, but not to exceed 42 hours per week.

If school libraries are open special hours in connection with extension work, additional service should be provided as agreed by the Board of Education and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. This is to be decided in accordance with the purpose of each library, whether planned as public deposit station or to meet school needs only.

#### Scope of Library

School libraries are not to be open to the general public except where such rooms and equipment have been provided as will prevent interference with the purpose of the school library; that is, to serve the pupils and faculty.

#### Equipment

Permanent equipment, such as shelving, desks, tables, filing cases, etc., selected with the approval of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and furnished by the Board of Education.

Rooms, heat, light, janitor service to be provided by Board of Education.

#### Supplies

All printed supplies uniform with Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh forms to be supplied by Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Those uniform with the Board of Education forms to be supplied by Board of Education. All supplies for ordering, accessioning, shelf listing, cataloging, mechanical preparation of books to be supplied by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Charging desk supplies to be furnished by

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

All small supplies carried in Board of Education stock to be furnished by Board of Education.

Book-plates and ownership marks to be decided upon by superintendent and librarian.

Contagious disease cases to be cared for by the teacher-librarian through the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

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#### Transportation and Messenger Service

The Board of Education to transfer original collections and meet all extraordinary demands. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to transport current collections and supply necessary messenger service.

Delinquent book service to be handled by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh after all means available at the school office have been used.

#### Book Collections

Books on permanent deposit, that is, reference books or "books in sets," to be purchased

by the Board of Education, but prepared for the shelves by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Periodicals and newspapers to be purchased by the Board of Education.

General collections of books circulated for home use, such as those used temporarily, to be lent or supplied by Carnegie Library of

Pittsburgh.

Picture collections, lantern-slides, victrola records, to be purchased by Board of Education. Clippings, pamphlets and ephemeral material to be supplied by Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Board of Education as consistent with policy of each.

Book selection to be made by the teacherlibrarian from the recommendation of the principal and approved by Carnegie Library of

Reports to be submitted monthly by teacherlibrarian to principal of school and to supervisor of Schools Division, Carnegie Library of

Routine to conform as far as possible to the branch routine of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Where the best interests of the school library require variations, these shall be decided by the teacher-librarian with the approval of the supervisor of the Schools Division of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The details enumerated so fully were necessitated by the local situation. These provisions were adopted as a tentative scheme in 1916. The perspective which I now have and the familiarity with schemes of library service in other cities but confirms my opinion that nothing better could be devised to supply library service to pupils and teachers in a public school system and to inculcate in children and young people the habit of using books and libraries. The public schools and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh are both agencies maintained by the city of Pittsburgh for the common purpose of providing, each in its own way, opportunities for education, training and culture in the community, as well as for its inspiration and recreation. It is evident, therefore, that both economy and efficiency demand that the closest possible cooperation be developed and maintained between these two agencies in their service to that important part of the community, the pupils of the public schools. The plan practically insures a rounded; balanced growth of library facilities for the city at a minimum of expense to both library and Board of Education. It is logical that the two greatest educational agencies should cooperate in this way. A system of school libraries entirely under the jurisdiction of the public library, supported by it, means a sacrifice in meeting the general needs of the people and a com-

munity. A school library system absolutely under the control of the Board of Education, with no formal affiliation with the public library, is apt to be considered complete in itself, an end rather than a means to an end. There is likely to occur a division between the work as finished by the school library and as subsequently taken up by the public library with the pupils of the school. While each school should be organized with sufficient flexibility to meet special needs, it should be so standardized as to represent in most particulars the full library purpose. There is always danger in a school library system organized and administered separately of a loss of knowledge of the current methods or possibilities as dem-

onstrated by the public library.

In book collections alone the cooperative scheme is a saving. The purchase and mechanical preparation of books, including the cataloging by the public library, insures uniformity of method, and makes possible the easy transfer of books to the point of greatest usefulness. It also leaves the school librarian free to devote her entire time to personal work among the boys and girls, which is much more vital. It offers also a centralized administration with adequate facilities and staff to meet the demands of book purchase, book preparation and supervision through visiting. school and library are separated, both agencies find an increase in their expenses in serving pupils and teachers. An inevitable duplication of work and collections must ensue. It is necessary to have a separate supervisor of school libraries whose standing and compensation must equal if not exceed those of other supervisors.

In the schools department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh there is a collection of 44,000 books. In the sixteen high schools. according to the 1928 report, there are 47,133, including those given by the Board of Education and schools department, with an enrollment of 24,635, an attendance of 1,051,023 in the libraries and a circulation of 202,818 for the year. The books in the high schools were supplemented by more than 10,000 requests from the central library, which makes avail-

able many more thousand volumes.

The collections in the platoon schools furnished by the Board of Education are not catalogued, so it is difficult to know exactly how many books are available, but each platoon school is allowed at present \$100 a year for three years for the purchase of books. There are 26,699 books in the platoon schools from the schools department. The home circulation for these books (the Board of Education books do not leave the building) was 217.817.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 15, 1929

#### Editorial Forum

It is not impossible that the attractions of the nation's capital may bring together the banner attendance at an A.L.A. conference, which reached at Atlantic City in 1926, the maximum of 2224. The more members of the A.L.A. can make the acquaintance of our beautiful national city, the better should be their sense of national spirit. How large will be the attendance at the world's capital, as Rome still prides itself on being, is altogether uncertain, but, as the additional information given in this number indicates, there will be many attractions in the way of exhibits and wide hospitality on the part of the authorities, and besides a half hundred Americans there should be larger delegations from Great Britain and continental countries. Certainly 1929, in any event, will be a pioneer year for library meetings.

THE method of the Nominating Committee in proposing only a single name for each office at the annual A.L.A. election is properly questioned, from the theoretical point of view, in a letter addressed to Mr. Roden as chairman. printed elsewhere. The action of the Committee, it should, however, be said, is based upon historial experience. There have previously been earnest endeavors to have more than one nomination for each office put effectively before the Association, partly in the hope that an election contested in a friendly spirit would add to interest and enthusiasm instead of awakening sorrow and gloom. The method did not work at all well for, as a rule, the leading nominee received most of the votes and the other or others had so few votes that they felt

hurt by the result, which, of course, was not the intent of the members. The present constitution makes ample provision for separate nominations by the requirements that the Nominating Committee shall be appointed six months and shall publish its official list of nominees three months prior to the annual meeting, and for a printed ballot, including such unofficial nominations as may be made over the signatures of fifteen members two months before the election, provided, as to the last, that the written consent of the nominees shall be filed with the nominations. An alternative would be to adopt a sort of direct primary system, making a preliminary campaign for nominations, but this has not had the salutary effect in politics which was expected by the promoters of what was thought to be a reform. It may be added that attempt to keep selection of officers democratic in other associations of the kind has met with the same inattention on the part of members, so that a good deal is to be said in favor of the plan to which the Nominating Committee has been driven by experience.

It is to the original investment of James 15. Wilbur, who died suddenly in New York on April 28, that the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board had its initiative in its present form, and by his death his contribution of \$100,000 becomes absolutely the property of the Board. Naturally and properly he became one of the two unofficial trustees and his financial experience and library enthusiasm will be missed in the conduct of its affairs. In 1928 Mr. Wilbur presented the University of Vermont with the Ira Allen Chapel in honor of its founder at a personal cost of \$200,000 and later in the year was published his Life of Ira Allen, Founder of Vermont, an excellent example of well-documented biography, which had engrossed his attention since his retirement from active business following the merger of the Royal Trust Company of Chicago, of which he had been president until 1909, with the Central Trust Company of Illinois. His acquaintance with librarians and bibliographers was wide, and he contributed generously to ward the endowment of the American Antiquarian Society. These benefactions he regarded with especial satisfaction, and he leaves a fine example to other men of wealth.

THE Brooklyn Public Library received from the old Brooklyn Library its property on Montague Street, including the library building proper and adjoining houses on either side from which substantial rental became part of the library funds, the city undertaking in the contract to pay interest on the mortgage and insurance and supply the funds requisite to carry on the library system. From 1903 to 1923 the city did not pay the interest and premiums and the Brooklyn Public Library entered suit to obtain these sums, the city having since paid both items. The trial court gave a judgment in favor of the Library, but the Appellate Division reversed it and the Court of Appeals, through opinion by Justice Hubbs, has applied the statute of limitations to back payments and has also ruled that the city was obliged only to supply the requisite amount of funds for maintenance of the system, i.e., above the income from other sources at its disposal. Justice Hubbs said: "The word 'requisite' must have been used advisedly with the intent of limiting the city's obligation to such sums as should be found necessary or indispensable. Otherwise the agreement to maintain it would have been absolute." This may have some bearing on other libraries within New York State which have contracts with the municipality, and might have the unfortunate effect of discouraging, instead of stimulating, endowments.

As Massachusetts and its able Commissioner of Public Records, Robert T. Swan, deserve credit for pioneer work in calling attention to the necessity of using permanent ink for public records, the credit for taking the first step toward the use of permanent paper for public printed records must go to the State of Indiana and Louis J. Bailey, director of the Indiana State Library.

The Indiana Legislature has passed at its current session the State Public Documents Act of 1921 in which, among other things, provi-

sion is made as follows:

"For the purpose of securing a limited number of copies of the laws and journals of the general assembly, the governor's year book, the Indiana historical collections, the reports of the supreme and appellate courts and other official State publications, for permanent preservation in libraries and elsewhere, which will be more durable and less susceptible of rapid dissolution and decay than the copies of such publications which are printed on book or pamphlet paper, the board of public printing is hereby authorized, in its discretion, to provide for the printing of a limited number of copies of such publication, to be determined by the board, on rag paper."

Mr. Bailey is a member of the special committee appointed at the midwinter conference of the American Library Association in 1927 to recommend to the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing that a selection of documents of the Federal Government be issued on

paper of lasting quality.

Too much credit cannot be given to Indiana for having taken this first step, and there is no doubt that every librarian and student that gives the slightest thoughts to the needs of future generations of students and investigators will pray earnestly that the Federal Government and all the States of this Union may soon follow the lead of Indiana.

H. M. L.

W ASHINGTON has been known as a progressive State, but at present it seems to be progressing backward in library relations owing to the peculiar attitude of its Governor, as elsewhere noted. The Legislature passed a model county library bill, originated by librarians within the State and approved also by the Pacific Northwest Library Association at its Vancouver meeting, but the Governor vetoed the bill immediately after adjournment of the Legislature on the plea of economy, with the phrase, "The way to reduce taxes is to quit spending the people's money." Under the constitution of Washington the bill is not definitely killed, but comes before the Legislature again two years hence. The Governor also took the extraordinary step, in connection with a bill passed at his request transferring the control of library affairs to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, of proposing the abolition of the traveling libraries and the disposal of the books in any way the Superintendent should choose. The Legislature, in defense of the library system, struck out that provision from the bill and replaced in the budget appropriation for the traveling libraries, which also the Governor vetoed. Thus the traveling library system of Washington has 50,000 books, kept together as books were returned, but no money to make use of this for the next two years. It is to be hoped that Washington's executive may yet see the light so that Washington may be in pace with library work instead of behind the times.

# Library Chat

Contributions Welcome

#### A Librarian Versifier at Ninety

Charles alexander nelson responded to the many friendly professional tributes to him on his ninetieth birthday, April 14 last, with verses addressed to the ladies who had been his associates in one library or another during these many years, and these lines are reminiscent of the pleasant occasions when previous birthdays were celebrated. Mr. Nelson, deprecating the form of the verses, explains that it must not be thought that he has "softening of brain or heart," but as they will be interesting to all librarians, whether or not associated with this veteran, the liberty is taken of putting them into print, despite possible protest from Mr. Nelson after the event.

#### TO MY DEAR GIRLS on my 90TH BIRTHDAY

There's nowhere a record, so far as I know, Of any be-powdered antique old beau, Who was able to make such a splendid show Of loyal girls as I can.

Their flowers and tulips that came in a box, Their warm-blooded two lips that came in frocks, I welcomed them all without any shocks; Not a bit fazed was this hale "old man."

In ninety-three at the Newberry, Foreseeing my years that were yet to be, A band of the fair and debonair Bade me farewell with an easy chair.

On the fiftieth year from when I began The work that has filled my long life's span, They joined with the Club that crowned the year With a loving-cup and words of cheer.

At seventy-five they joined the drive That made my number of years alive, And they showered above my old gray head Scores of roses of Harvard red.

Now they come like a flock of homing birds With their beautiful gifts and loving words, Their joyous presence and wishes dear For many another blissful year.

All thanks, dear girls, for such you are
To me, spite of Time and distance far.
Twill take more than lapse of years can do
To sever the bonds twixt me and you.

CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON.

Madame Haffkin-Hamburger, known to American friends especially through her visit in 1914 and her attendance at the A.L.A. semicentenary in 1926, has been indeed a busy woman since her return to Moscow. Her indefatigable labors have been such a strain that she has relinquished the headship of the li-

brary school which she founded and has so long led. Happily, she is expecting to be present at Rome, where American friends will be glad indeed to continue their pleasant relations with her. Since her return to Moscow she has entirely rewritten her Manual for Libraries, adding to this edition all the new experiences acquired in America, and last December the Commissariat of Education awarded her a prize for this piece of work. Several years ago Madame Haffkin-Hamburger adapted the two-figure Cutter system, it was reprinted in its eightly edition last November, and she is now working on the three-figure Cutter table. A new book on indexing based on American pattern, and the first of its kind in the Russian language. has just been completed and will be published by the State Publishing Board. Since last year she has been giving courses in the "Use of Books" and "How to Study in College" at the First Moscow State University, the oldest university in Russia, and at the present time is giving a course in "Library Economy" to forty students at the Central State Book Chamber. Last summer she gave a series of lectures on library topics at Tiflis, Ga., and she has been asked to repeat these lectures at a later date at the University of Nijni Novgorod on the Volga. She is actively applying everything she was able to obtain in America to the theory and practice of the Russian Library.

#### Where Can I Learn It in Newark

In cooperation with the Free Public Library the Newark Evening News is publishing twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a series of condensed directories for the assistance of ambitious men and women who desire to study special topics, either in spare time or as an exclusive pursuit. A valuable by-product of the plan is the list of books suggested for reading with special courses. As space for this feature is limited, only a few studies can be presented at a time, in alphabetical order.

#### "Reading with a Purpose" Courses Widely Read

At the Binghamton Public Library, N. Y., the "Reading With a Purpose" courses have been popular and are a great aid to busy assistants in helping borrowers. The books have been placed on shelves easily seen by persons who come in for new fiction, or who have not a definite idea as to the books they wish. The total circulation of books in the courses was 2054 for 38 courses.

During the year the main library and its branches and stations circulated 367,353 books, an increase of 42,993 over the circulation for the year 1927.

# World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography—Rome —Venice—June 15-30, 1929



Dr. Isak Collijn, President, International Library and Bibliographical Committee

W HEN the World Congress was authorized by the Italian Senate, the Honorable Alfredo Baccelli spoke of the fitness of Rome as the meeting place, distinguished as it is because of its priceless collections of manuscripts and of books. Here, in ancient times, were the Octavian and Palatine Libraries founded by Augustus and the Ulpian Library constituted by Trajan. As the seat of the Vatican Library. erected by Sixtus V on the Belvedere Hill, and of the Vittorio Emanuele National Library, uniting into one central library many scattered libraries of the city, and of the many other special libraries so favorably known to scholars, Rome is an intellectual as well as a religious center. It was chiefly Italy that by the industry of the monks and the work of scholars, by the skill of amanuenses and illuminators, and by

the great fame of its publishers, kept bright the light of learning by preserving and propagating books, which are the most noble instrument of human knowledge.

There is no doubt as to the benefit which will accrue from this meeting, said Senator Baccelli, when librarians and scholars from all parts of the world convene to discuss and to consider bibliographical problems, each bringing a valuable contribution from his own personal knowledge and from local practices. They will facilitate research, they will bring uniformity and cohesion to library science, they will find means and methods of making exchanges easier, and they will increase their knowledge by a generous interchange of ideas.

After the law authorizing the Congress was passed, the Minister of Public Instruction. Professor Belluzzo, nominated an Executive Committee for the organization of the Congress consisting of Senator Count Antonio Cippico, Chairman; Francesco Alberto Salvagnini, Director General of Academies and Libraries, Vice Chairman; Vincenzo Fago, Vice President of the International Committee of Libraries and Bibliography, General Secretary. The members of the Committee are Anselmo Anselmi, Director General of the Administrative Service of Corporations; Domenico Bartolini; Guido Beer, First Secretary of the Presidency of the Council; Guido Calcagno, Bibliographical Inspector; Agostino Depretis; Domenico Fava, Director of the Este Library, Modena: Ugo Frascherelli, Director General of Higher Instruction; Giuseppe Fumagalli, Director of the Italian Institute of the Book: Alfonso Gallo, bibliographical inspector: Umberto Guglielmotti, secretary of the Fascist Federation of the City; Maurizio Maraviglia, member of the directorate of the National Fascist Party; Roberto Paribeni, director general for Antiquities and Fine Arts; Augusto Rosso and Pasquale Sandicchi of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Executive Committee is planning to organize an historical Roman exhibit, to contain specimens of the most ancient manuscripts from the classical Latin period to the Mediæval parchments concerning Rome and its monuments; selected incunabula from the earliest to the Mirabilia; engravings by the great Roman illustrators; literature in which the conception of Roma caput orbis dominates down to the renaissance of this concept in the Fascist Revolution. There is to be a Dante exhibit, consisting of manuscripts, fifteenth century editions, and the most important of the

later ones. There will be plans of the city of Rome from the oldest found in the codexes and the great plans of the seventeenth century, down to those of the nineteenth century and terminating with those of Fascist Rome—a visual demonstration of the great development of the city. In addition there will be exhibits of the most beautiful views of Roman monuments, of manuscripts and documents which illustrate the immanence of imperialistic thought in Italy from the fall of Rome to the end of the Middle Ages. The Rome of the

Popes will be pictured by means of documents, books and engravings from the Renaissance to modern times; and Rome as the capital of Italy from the Risorgimento to the Fascist Revolution will be the central idea of another section.

An historical exhibit of the Italian, book book from Bodoni to the present day will include the select and more signif-

icant forms without presenting an organically complete array of the present state of the Italian book arts and industry. It will set forth the esthetic renaissance of the contemporary book, new and original type characters, designed and cut recently in Italy, illustrating the work of the greatest contemporary Italians in printing and in the arts of illustration. There will be a section depicting the graphic arts in the service of the book, including a small historical exhibit, embracing lithography, photomechanical reproductions, cartography and printed music, posters, book-plates and book binding, including specimens and materials, the best printed journals and the most noteworthy bibliographical works, as well as the most important facsimile reproductions of ancient manuscripts published in Italy and elsewhere will be shown.

The executive committee believes it opportune to promote such an historical exhibit of the Italian book, divided into two sections, the one to be held in Florence and the other in Rome. The former will comprise specimens of the book-trade output from the earliest incunabula down to Bodoni or the beginning of

the nineteenth century. The Roman section will include the book and the various products of the graphic arts from Bodoni to the present day. The preparation of the exhibits has been entrusted to the Istituto Italiano del Libro, 13 Via de' Ginori, Florence.

In the Riccardian Library, Florence, where the historical exhibit of the Italian printed book will be arranged, is to be seen a splendid example of an Italian library of a gran signore of the fifteenth century which has remained

intact down to our day.



Monsignor Giovanni Mercati, Prefect of the Vatican Library

there will be inaugurated a permanent exhibit of bindings in the Sansovino hall (the old Library) which has been restored at the expense and under the care of the governmental bureau of Academies and Libraries. In Naples, in the splendid hall of the new governmental offices in the Palazzo Reale, this is to be an exhibit of

In St. Mark's Library, Venice.

the most noteworthy bibliographical contributions from southern Italy and the islands, with special reference to Greek and Arabic subjects.

The other great Italian governmental public libraries at Milan, Genoa, Bologna and Modena are organizing exhibits and will hold themselves in readiness to receive the delegate and visitors to the Congress.

During the sessions of the Congress, copies of L'Italia che Serice (Roma, Palazzo Doria) will be presented to all the delegates, on whose behalf special supplements will be published in various languages.

Library associations and organizations cooperating with the Congress

Austria.—Ausschuss der Bibliothekarischen Fachgruppe der Gewerkschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Beamten Oesterreichs, Wien. (Vienna)

Belgium.—Associations des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Conservateurs des Musées, Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels,

Canada.—See United States of America. China—Library Association of China, 7, Shih Hu Hutung, West City, Pekin. Czechoslovakia.—Spolek ceskoslovenskych Knihovniku a Jejich pratel, Rudolfinum, Prague.

Denmark.—Danmarks Bibliotheksforening, Nyborg.

Esthonia. — Eesti Raama-tuko-guhoijute Uhing, Reval.

Finland.—Suomen kirjastoseura, Helsingfors. France.—Association des Bibliothécaires Francais, Paris, Rue du Panthéon, 7.

Germany.—Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare, Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen. Verband Deutsche Volksbibliothekare

Stadtbibliothek, Berlin.

Great Britain.—The Library Association, 26-27 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

Holland.—Rijkscomissie van Advies in Zake het Bibliotheekwezen.

Pubblico Impiego, Gruppo Bibliotheche, Rome.

Japan.—Librarians Association, Tokyo.

Latvia.—Latvijas Bibliotekaru Biedrika, Pils Laukuma, 2, Riga.

Mexico.—Departamento de Bibliotecas. Mexico.

Norway.—Norsk Bibliotekforening, Hamar. Poland.—Zwiazek Bibliotekarzy Polskich,

Okolnik, 9, Warsaw. Russia.—Institute for Library Science, Mok-

hovaia 5, Moscow. Sweden.—Sveriges Allmänna Biblioteksförening, Upsala.

Svenska Bibliotekariesamfundet, Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm.

Switzerland.—Association des Bibliothécaires

Suisses, Basel.
United States of America.—American Library
Association.

#### University of Oregon Summer Courses

The University of Oregon and its library staff is extending an invitation again this year to library workers to attend the Summer Session of the University at Eugene, June 24 to Aug. 2. For those wishing to work exclusively in library methods five courses are being offered, from which three may be selected. Librarians wishing to devote all or a part of their time to systematic work in other subjects will have a large variety of courses to select from. The library courses are on the same basis as other courses, undergraduate college credit being given for the work. Further information may be secured by addressing the Director of Summer Sessions, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

#### Summer Session at Buffalo University

The course in Library Science at the University of Buffalo was established in 1925 primarily for training high school librarians in order to fulfill requirements of the Board of Regents. It has been found that a number of students in training for other positions, and especially in the one-year library course at the University could work advantageously in the summer. This course is therefore arranged for two groups, one to satisfy the requirements of the Regents of the State of New York for the school librarians' one-year certificate and the other to coordinate with the one-year course at the University.

#### University of California Summer Session

No courses from the first-year curriculum—that is, for beginners—are offered in the Summer Session Courses given at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., from July 1 to Aug. 10. All advanced courses are open, in the case of candidates for the master's degree in the School of Librarianship, to those who meet the requirements for admission to the second-year curriculum, as given in the regular announcement of the School. Other graduates who propose to take them as electives must satisfy the instructor that they are prepared to enroll in an advanced course.

#### McGill University Summer Course

THE McGill University Library School will offer its usual six weeks' summer course on library methods from July 2 to Aug. 9. The course includes cataloging and classification, reference, book selection, trade bibliography, library administration, etc. Dr. G. R. Lomer, the Director, will be in charge, assisted by Miss Margaret M. Herdman, Miss Marion V. Higgins and special instructors. All correspondence in regard to the course should be addressed to the Assistant Director.

#### Iowa Summer Library School

THE Summer Library School of the State - University of Iowa, Iowa City, will hold its session this year from June 10 to July 19. Seven courses will be given, namely, Library Administration, Reference Work, Classification, Cataloging, Book Selection, Library Work with Children, and School Library Service. Emma Felsenthal is Acting Director of the school. Other members of the faculty are Julia A. Robinson, Janet Arie, Gladys F. Pratt, Margery Doud, and Anne Morris Boyd.

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#### New Library Periodicals

I HE range of new library periodicals is a wide one, from Pittsburgh to Peiping in China. In March the first number of the first volume of The Enchanted Door appeared. This is a list of books old and new, for boys and girls, issued by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. with a headpiece drawing which recalls H. G. Wells' Door in the Wall and Alice's door into the Oueen's garden (although not as narrow.) The Metropolitan Library Record is a scholarly quarterly which began publication in English last October and will supplement the Monthly Bulletin, which has been primarily concerned with Chinese bibliography, and so useless to librarians who are not also sinologists. The first two numbers are devoted to a union list of books relating to China found in Peiping libraries.

## In the Library World

An Interesting Annual Report

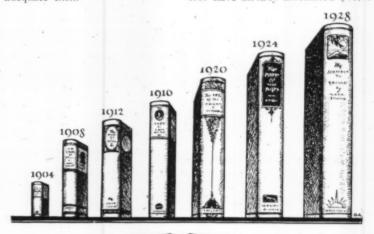
The Public Library of Montclair, N. J., gives an excellent example of an interesting annual report. The facts are presented in an interesting manner with large captions at the head of each page, plenty of white space in between to rest the eyes, and a few condensed facts at the foot. Below is given a copy of the first page of the annual report for 1928. The graph shows the growth of circulation in this library. The original drawing was made by George Annand.

When the Montclair Library moved into its new Carnegie Building in 1904, its annual volume of business was 47,000 books loaned for home reading. The quarters were comfortable and adequate then.

Now in spite of three branch libraries to care for readers nearer their homes, they are very much crowded. As two boys said one afternoon this winter, "Well, we'll try to sit on the radiators." During 1928 over 282,000 books were borrowed from the Main Library and its three branches.

With the new branch at the Watchung School building, Montclair now has one example of almost every sort of public library enterprise except a business branch, a book wagon and a commuters' branch.

The library needs a new main library building. Toward such a building the library trustees have already assembled \$41,000.



#### Twenty Years of Service

THE annual report of the Toronto Public Library shows twenty years of service. Within the past twenty years twelve branch libraries have been erected, and one branch building has been purchased and remodeled. There are now fifteen branches, two of which, Deer Park and Downtown, are in rented buildings. Two new branch buildings, Danforth and Runnymede, will be erected in 1929. At the end of 1908 the total circulation of books in the Toronto Public Library was 152,000. Since 1908 almost 600,000 books have been purchased for the library, and within that period approximately 250,000 have worn out and been with-At the end of 1928 there were over 500,000 books in the Toronto Public Library system, and the total circulation was 2,544,719 books.

#### Denver Library Growing More Rapidly Than City

THE use of the Denver Public Library is growing more rapidly than the city. The population increase of the city is between 2 and 3 per cent a year, while the circulation of books from the public library has been growing from 7 per cent to 11 per cent annually. In 1928. 1,777,860 volumes were taken from the library for home reading, which represented an increase of 168,486 volumes, a growth of nearly 11 per cent. Registered borrowers for the year numbered 79,498, or about 27 per cent of the population, and, of course, many readers in the schools and at the stations are not registered card holders. As usual, March was the busiest month, with a circulation of 176,734, and September the lightest, with 113,292 volumes loaned.

## Library Organizations

Ontario Library Association, 1929

AT Easter time the Ontario Library Association held its twenty-ninth annual Conference in the Public Reference Library, Toronto. At the opening session, Monday afternoon, Mrs. Richard Davidson, the one woman member of the Toronto Public Library Board, gave an address of welcome to the delegates. This was followed by Miss Lillian H. Smith's presidential address. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to a discussion on the Lending Department and its possibilities in Adult Education, by Miss Jessie Rorke, Toronto, and Angus Mowat, Belleville. The one address of the evening was by E. Cockburn Kyte, Librarian of Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ont., on "What Is Art?" Tuesday morning was devoted to a number of splendid papers on live topics. Mrs. Quance of Agincourt told how the small community in which she lives got a library, furnished it, supplied it with books and a librarian, and paid off its debt. A paper on "How to Get High School Boys and Girls to Read" was given by A. A. Slyfield of the Oshawa High School. Miss Marjorie Jarvis, Toronto, discussed the question of "How Much Light Fiction in the Library?" Dr. F. Louis Barber, Librarian of the Victoria College Library, gave a spirited address on "Is There a Religious Novel?" W. Stewart Wallace, Librarian of the University of Toronto Library, gave a résumé of the last years' publications relating to Canadian history, mentioning particularly Prof. Wrong's new two-volume history of the French régime, The Rise and Fall of New France. The afternoon of Tuesday was taken up with Regional Groups and round tables. The Ontario Regional Group of Catalogers, Miss Kate Gillespie, Chairman, devoted the afternoon to government documents. College and Reference Round Table took the form of a luncheon. High School Libraries Round Table met under the leadership of Miss Hume, Walkerville. Work with boys and girls was discussed at the Little Theater, Boys and Girls House, Miss Stanfield, Hamilton, Chairman.

The new executives were appointed as follows: President, James Steele, Stratford; First Vice-President, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Kingston; Second Vice-President, Miss Matheson, Brantford; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss E. Blanche Steele, Toronto; Councillors, R. E. Couch, London; Rev. T. Bart. Howard, Listowel; Miss Agnes Lancefield, Windsor; Angus Mowat, Belleville, and Miss Marjorie Jarvis. Toronto.

Boston Special Libraries Association

THE Special Libraries Association of Boston met in the Assembly Hall of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, 40 Broad Street, on April 22, at 7.30 p.m. Speakers for the evening were Robert H. Moulton, whose subject was "The Fire Hazards of Li-braries," and William B. Medlicott on "The

Insuring of Library Property.'

The officers for the following year are: President, Rev. Frederick T. Persons, Librarian, Congregational Library; Vice-President, Miss Loraine A. Sullivan, Technology Division, Boston Public Library; Treasurer, Miss E. Louise Lucas, Librarian, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University; Secretary, Miss Ruth Canavan, Librarian, Metcalf & Eddy. Boston; Assistant Secretary, Miss Dorothy St. J. Manks, Librarian, Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Executive Committee Member, Rev. William J. Cloues, Librarian, Newton Theological Seminary.

#### District of Columbia Catalogers and Classifiers

THE Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers met at 8 p. m. on April 2, 1929, at the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics. Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

The following program was given:

"Cooperative Cataloging as Exemplified by the Catalogers of the Bureau of Railway Economics," by Richard H. Johnston; "Recataloging the Vatican Library," by Charles Martel; "The Bureau of Railway Economics Library," by Alfred B. Lindsay.

Officers were elected to serve for two years: Chairman, Miss Mary Louise Dinwiddie, University of Virginia Library; Vice-Chairman, Miss Mary Lou Williams, Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore; Secretary-Treas-urer, Miss Belknap Severance, U. S. Patent Office Library. Members of the Advisory Council—Miss Abbie F. Gammons, Goucher College Library; Miss Jane Cooke, Library of Congress, and Miss Mary Roberts Lloyd, Public Library of Richmond, Va.

Miss Harriet Pierson was appointed Chairman of a committee to arrange, if possible, for a meeting in Washington of catalogers, during the American Library Association Conference

BELKNAP SEVERANCE, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Among Librarians

Miss Linda Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has been awarded the Cleveland City's Medal of Public Service. For 33 years Miss Eastman has been identified with library work in Cleveland; since 1918 as Chief Librarian and Director of a library which ranks high among institutions of its kind in the world.

Thomas D. Bailey, formerly manager of the N. Y. Library Department of Library Bureau, will, on May 15, assume the management of the Boston Library Department of Library Bureau.

Helen C. Chadwick, Drexel '25, has accepted a position in the Catalog Department of the University of North Carolina.

Miriam A. Cupps, Pittsburgh, died on April 7, after a brief illness.

Miss Ruth Howard, for some years on the staff of the Omaha Public Library and for a time Office Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has now become connected with the Library Bureau division of the Remington Rand Company, so that her relations with library interests will be continued.

Dr. Harlow Lindley, who came to Fremont. Ohio, from Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., fifteen months ago to become librarian of the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, has accepted an offer from the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, at Columbus, to become Curator of History for the State of Ohio.

Alice Muriel McLoughry, Pittsburgh '27, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 18.

Anne E. Proctor, Wisconsin 26, has resigned from her position on the staff of the Pillsbury Branch, Minneapolis Public Library, in order to accept the Librarianship of the Public Library, Jamestown, N. D., on May 1.

Jennie T. Scrage, Wisconsin '18, has accepted temporarily the position of Reference Librarian in the Oshkosh Public Library, to carry on the work through the busy spring weeks. She succeeds Miss Merrell, Wisconsin '27, who resigned on April 1.

Annah Margaret Smith, Drexel '27, has been appointed cataloger of the Florida State College for Women.

Elizabeth Tiffy, Wisconsin '13, has returned to a position on the staff of the Library of the University of Texas, Austin, after a year in the Catalog Department of the University of Chicago.

Edwin E. Willoughby, head of the Public Service Department of the Newberry Library, has been awarded a fellowship by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Mr. Willoughby will sail about Dec. 1 for London, where he will study the typography of the Jaggard Press in its relationship to the first folio of Shakespeare. He has made during the past year several important contributions to the literature of the subject.

#### Opportunities

No charge is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL subscribers for insertion of notices in this department.

College graduate with library school training and over ten years' experience in West and Middle West public libraries desires executive position in or near New York City. Head of small library preferred Available September 1.

J-20.

College graduate with library school training desires position for summer. Three years' experience in teaching in senior high school and five years of library experience in a junior high school. Available June 21.

Graduate, University and library school is eager for experience in an Eastern library. Age 25. Two years' experience as assistant in public library in Washington (State). One year teaching experience. Particularly interested in cataloging in a school or special library. Executive ability, good references. J-18.

Library school graduate with ten years' experience, now directing recataloging of college library, desires position. Prefers organizing or cataloging. J-15.

Trained librarian with experience in reference and college library wishes change in location. Near New York or the South preferred.

J-17.

Wanted, by library school graduate with five years' experience in large college library, a month or more of work during Summer months.

J-16.

Experienced Assistant Reference Librarian with B.A. degree and library school diploma, also several years' experience as a teacher, desires to make a change. Position desired in college or public library in the vicinity of Grand Rapids or Detroit. Available July 1.

Library school and college graduate with teaching and cataloging experience, seeks position in New York State. Permanent school library license. Box 197. Pulteney, N. Y.

Wanted—In a Western city of 18,000 inhabitants, children's librarian who has had experience and training in this phase of library work. Write, giving education, experience and salary expected. J.11.

College graduate with library school training desires a position in or near Philadelphia the latter part of September. Has three years' experience, one in a public library and two in a special library. Organizing work preferred.

## The Open Round Table

#### More Candidates for A. L. A. Offices

A copy of the following letter has been received by the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL with request for publication:

My Dear Mr. Roden:

As a member of the American Library Association I wish to register a formal protest against establishing the precedent of presenting only one name for each office to be filled, as was done by this year's Nominating Committee.

of which you were the Chairman.

While I realize that the Committee is technically within its rights in presenting such a limited slate, it seems to me highly undemocratic that it should do so. With our scattered membership, and using the machinery provided in the present by-laws, it would actually hardly be possible to nominate and secure the necessary endorsers for a candidate not named by the Nominating Committee. printed ballot has been received there is no method provided for introducing another candidate for any office, and when the Nominating Committee presents only one name there the "election" becomes a farce, since it is in reality an appointment made by the Nominating Committee, which the electorate has no choice but to confirm.

The fact that the Committee this year has chosen, on the whole, a good slate does not invalidate my criticism. It makes me, however, the more willing to lodge it, as my protest is not against the candidates presented by your Committee, but against the practice of presenting only one candidate for each office, and that I believe to be fundamentally undemocratic, and contrary to the best interests of the American Library Association.

Yours very truly,
DOROTHY L. HAWKINS,
Assistant Librarian,
Vassar College Library.

#### Sale by Auction of a Valuable Music Library

American librarians who are planning on attending the International Congress at Rome on June 15 will be interested in an auction sale of the Wollheim Music Library, Part 2, from June 4 to June 8 at Berlin. A route may be taken via Berlin which will allow attendance at this important auction sale without inconvenience.

#### Persons Overlooked

To the Editor of LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In preparing the historical sketch of the Special Libraries Association, I inadvertently overlooked several persons who took part in the early deliberations of the association.

I now recall that Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mr. C. W. Andrews were among those who were present at the initial meeting, and shortly after that time Mr. R. H. Johnston became identified with the association, assuming the presidency in 1914. Mr. Johnston has always been a strong supporter of the association and until recently was on the board of editors of Special Libraries.

It was impossible in the scope of the article to mention by name the many persons who have been actively identified with the associa-

tion during the past two decades.

Very truly yours,
HERBERT O. BRIGHAM,
State Librarian,
Rhode Island.

#### Free Upon Request

The Radio numbers of International Book Nexes, published weekly by the World Peace Foundation for free distribution to libraries. are especially popular in smaller public libraries and school libraries, where they are displayed on library bulletin boards. These give lists of books and magazine articles, available in most library collections, relating to the subject of radio broadcast talks by James G. McDonald. of the Foreign Policy Association, over WEAF and other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company. Occasionally special issues are released, furnishing bibliographical lists for other radio broadcasts on international relations, as when the National League of Women Voters presented on March 12 discussions of "The Horoscope of Peace," by the Hon, William R. Castle, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Hon, George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States. Any librarian not now receiving the Radio Numbers may secure them upon application to the World Peace Foundation, Boston.

Librarians whose hobby is bibliography may find the Monthly List of Books Received at the Library of the League of Nations of interest and assistance. Sample copies are available upon application to the World Peace Founda-

tion, Boston.

## Chinese Library and Literary Development Visualized

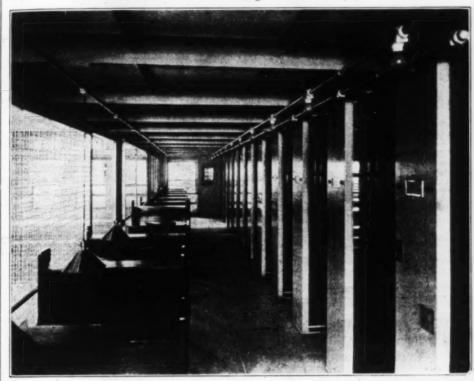
By C. B. Kwei, M. S.

Gest Chinese Research Library, McGill University Library, Montreal

Chinese Political History	Capital	Chinese Library and Literary Activities	World History
Legendary Emperors	Uncertain	"Knotted - cords." Use of silk. Written characters, invented by Ts'ang Chieh	Old Egyptian Empire Pyramids Building.
Yao and Shun (2357-2208 B.C.)	In Shansi	Folklore of Yao and Shun	Abraham
Hsia (2205-1766 B.C.)	In Shansi	Schools established	Hammurabi and his code.
Shang (1766-1122 B.C.)	In Honan, near Kueite Fu	Beginning of lyric poetry	Babylonian Civilization. Moses.
Chou (1122-249 B.C.)	Sian and Loy- ang	Bamboo and wooden books. Laotzu first official curator of imperial archives. Confucius and his work on classics; other philosophers.	Solomon. Hebrew prophets. Socrates. Plato. Aristotle. Buddha.
Ch'in (249-206 B.C.)	Hsien-yang, in Shensi	Writing simplified. Brush-pen invented. Writing on silk-rolls. Burning of books.	Alexander the Great. Asoka of India
Han (206 B.C220 A.D.)	Sian and Loy- ang	Invention of paper (105 A.D.). Beginning of imperial library development. Scheme for cataloging and classification. Stone tablets and rubbings (A.D. 175-183)	Japan a kingdom. Julius Cæsar, Christ's birth.
Three Kingdoms and Six Dynasties (220-589)	Loyang, Cheng- tu, Wuchang, Nanking, in Shansi, in Shensi, in Honan	Use of ink from lamp-black. Charm seals. Fourfold classifi- cation by Hsün Hsü (died 289)	Dark Ages in Europe
Sui (589-618)	Sian and Loy- ang	Further Imperial Library develop- ment.	Power of Clergy.
T'ang (618-907)	Sian and Loy- ang	Age of poetry. Diamond Sutra, the earliest printed book (868). 883 first mention of printing in literature. Four-division classi- fication adopted.	Mohammed. Charle- magne.
Five Dynasties (907-960)	Loyang and Kaifeng	932-953 printing on large scale by Feng Tao (881-954).	Normans in England.
Sung (960-1280)	Kaifeng and Hangchow	High tide of Chinese printing. 1040-1049 invention of movable type by Pi Sheng, made of earthenware and tin.	First Crusade. Magna Charta:
Yüan (1280-1368)	Peking.	Age of novels and drama.	Mongol Conquest, Marco - Polo, Dante.
Ming (1368-1644)	Nanking Peking	Yung-lo Ta Tien, first encyclopedia of 22,877 chüan (chapters), or 22,000 small volumes.	1423 earliest European block-printing. Guten berg's invention about 1450. Discovery of America.
Ch'ing (1644-1911)	Peking	Apex of national library develop- ment. Encyclopedic research in ancient literature. Ssû K'u Li- brary and Catalog. Western contact and educational reforms.	Growth of British Empire. French Revolution. Birth of U. S. A Industrial revolution.
Republic (1911 to date)	Peking Nanking	Literary revolution movement. Mass education movement. Mod- ern library movement. Library associations and schools.	Expansion of modern sciences.

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#### Opportunities

United States Civil Service Examinations

Associate Librarian

Applications for associate librarian must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than June 5. The examination is to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications. The entrance salary is \$3,200 a year. Higher - salaried positions are filled through promotion. The duties are, having charge of the highly specialized library of the U. S. Naval Observatory, consisting of works on astronomy, mathematics and physics, and including numerous collections of the transactions of the principal scientific societies of the world; maintaining a reference service in the field of astronomy, mathematics and allied sciences, including the compilation of comprehensive and selective bibliographies; cataloging and classifying the material which is in approximately 27 languages, requiring an extensive knowledge of French and German, and a working knowledge of some of the other languages. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, experience and fitness, and a thesis or publication to be filed by the applicant.

#### Assistant in Agricultural Information

Applications for assistant in agricultural information must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than June 12. The examination is to fill a vacancy in the office of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications. The entrance salary is \$2,900 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion. The duties will consist in the preparation of articles based upon work of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration for newspapers, magazines, trade journals, etc. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education and experience, and published articles to be filed by the applicant.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

Librarian of a Southern college would like to work in a Northern library after June 1. J.13.

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Wanted-Two positions in the same library by two eirls. Both have A. B., Library Science degrees, and experience in a college library. Prefer cataloging, but would consider reference or circulation. K-16.

Girl with college degree, library school training, and three years' experience, desires a change of position. Eastern or Southern States preferred.

College graduate with library school training and two years' experience desires position in a public library in an Eastern State.

Man wants position. Sixteen years' experience, all departments of a library. College or university pre-

Librarian desires position. Canadian university graduate, experienced administrative and reference work in special and college libraries. Available in autumn.

Man with long experience in technical library desires change. Fitted to take charge of department in large library.

Librarian with several years' experience in general library work, and at the present time in charge of a small library, desires part time position in New York City. Has knowledge of German, Russian and French languages.

Position wanted for the summer. Cataloging preierred. Experience in both college and public libra-

Graduate librarian with six years' experience desires change. Can take charge of medium-sized library, branch library or children's department. Pre-iers South or West. K-20.

High School librarian and teacher of English, with one year of experience, graduate of a Teachers' College Library Curriculum, desires to be located in the New England States. Good recommendations.

Librarian with A. B., Library Science degree, and experience in the cataloging department of a college library, desires library position in the West. K-18.

College librarian desires change of location. Would consider position of Assistant Librarian or Reference Librarian in either college, public or special library. Has college A. B. and Library School B. S.; two years' experience as Reference Librarian and Circulation Manager in college library of 80,000 volumes; also teaching experience. Available Sept. 1. K-19.

#### \* \* \* For Free Distribution

THE National Safety Council Library, 108 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, has for free distribution, as long as the supply lasts, sectional copies of its 1927 Transactions as follows: Paper and pulp, marine, quarry, metals, steam railroad, taxicab, mining, petroleum, woodworking, power press, public utilities and electric railroads.

## Encyclopedia of Labor Movement

Edited by H. B. LEES-SMITH, M.A., D.Sc.

Foreword by J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, LL.D., Former Prime Minister of Great Britain

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#### Monthly List of Publications Available

Miss A. C. Bartlett, of the staff of the League of Nations Library at Geneva, advises that while the Monthly List of Publications received at the League Library is a new periodical, innovated by Dr. Sevensma, it has been made available to members of the League staff since the organization of the library. Inasmuch as the League Library is essentially a special library, this list omits the many curiosities which are proposed for inclusion in the League collection, and lists only material relevant to the rather considerable lists of subjects with which the staff and delegates of the League of Nations are engaged. As a practical piece of international bibliography, this monthly list contains not more than three-quarters of the titles offered to the library. Judging from the reception which it has received among journalists. professors, economists and librarians, there is no present need to include the poetry, zoology and manuscript material which is so freely offered all over the world. The World Peace Foundation, of Boston, has a complete stock of the Monthly List from the first issue, at the nominal price of \$1 per year.

#### THE CALENDAR

May 13-15-Special Libraries Conference, Washington, D. C.

May 13-18—A. L. A. Conference, Washington, D. C. May 20—Book Fair, Barcelona, Spain.

May 20-23—American Association for Adult Education, Annual Meeting at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

May 29—Annual Conference, Maine Library Association, Bangor, Me.

June 6—Rhode Island Library Association at Westerly.

June 15-19—World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Rome.

June 25-26—Continued Conferences at Venice.

June 28-29—Massachusetts Library Club, Annual

meeting at Provincetown Inn, Provincetown, Mass.

Aug. 22-29—Fourth Annual Conference, World Con-

Aug. 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association.
Annual Meeting at Spokane, Wash.

Sept. 24-25—Vermont Library Association, Annual Meeting at Springfield, Vt.

Oct. 7-8—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meetings at Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 7-12—New York Library Association, Amma Meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.
Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet

at Jefferson City, Mo.

Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.

Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association w.l. meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

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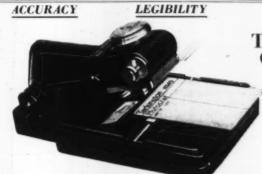
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PROGRAMS FOR TUESDAYS IN MAY

May 7, 7 to 7.30 p.m.

What Congress is Doing

Mr. Charles G. Ross, head of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch The Little Cabinet

Mr. Kirke Simpson, of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press.

May 14, 7 to 7.30 p.m.

Crime and the Law

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Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly warden of Sing Sing.

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Dr. Raymond Moley, Professor of Public Law, Columbia University.

May 21, 7 to 7.30 p.m.

What Congress is Doing

Mr. Charles G. Ross, head of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch The Jones Law

Mr. Henry Goddard Leach, Editor of The Forum.

May 28, 7 to 7.30 p.m.

The Federal Government and the Indian General Hugh Lenox Scott, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners since 1919 Mr. Lewis Meriam of the Institute for Gov. ernment Research, the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

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